

primaries, in the presence of dusky streaks, similar to those in the adult, but less extensive. These, however, in this specimen, are barely noticeable on the left wing.

From juvenal *Larus glaucescens* it differs noticeably in its much paler upper parts, wing-quills, and rectrices. Furthermore, the outer edges of the secondaries are broadly white or whitish terminally, forming a rather conspicuous whitish patch on the closed wing; and there are dusky streaks on the outer webs of the terminal portion of the first few outer primaries; both of which characteristics are absent in juvenal *Larus glaucescens*. The postocular dusky streak is, moreover, much shorter and less conspicuous than in the corresponding plumage of *Larus glaucescens*, but whether this is a specific character or merely an individual variation is not certainly determinable by the material at hand, though it appears to be constant.—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *Washington, D. C.*

***Anas rubripes rubripes* in North Dakota.**—Through the courtesy of Mr. H. V. Williams of Grafton, North Dakota, I am able to place on record a North Dakota specimen of *Anas rubripes rubripes*. This bird was taken at Minto, Walsh County, in northeastern North Dakota, on April 10, 1909, and is now in Mr. Williams' collection. It appears to be the first definite record of this form for the State of North Dakota.—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *Washington, D. C.*

***Melospiza melodia phæa* in Southern California.**—A specimen of this form collected by me at Placerita Cañon, Los Angeles Co., on February 18, 1917, appears to be the only one known from the southern part of the State, and is therefore noteworthy. The bird was a female, and is now in the U. S. National Museum, where it was identified by Dr. H. C. Oberholser. The few previous records of this subspecies in California appear to be restricted to the northern half of the State, in Del Monte and San Mateo Counties.—EDWARD J. BROWN, *Los Angeles, Cal.*

***Numenius americanus americanus* not a Breeding Bird of Michigan.**—Mr. B. M. Swales has kindly called my attention to the unreliability of a Michigan breeding record in my recent paper on *Numenius americanus* (cf. 'The Auk,' XXXV, No. 2, April, 1918, pp. 189-190). In the United States National Museum there is a single curlew's egg, supposed to have been collected by a Mr. C. P. Davis at Jackson, Michigan, and which is so entered in the catalogue and other records of the National Museum oölogical collection. The original entry, which by some inadvertence I failed to verify, made in 1860 by Professor Baird, shows that he was suspicious of the authenticity of this specimen and even of its being from America. Since it was obtained from Mr. Davis among a lot of miscellaneous birds' eggs from various parts of the world, and since there is no positive evidence that it was really collected in Michigan, it seems altogether too doubtful

to be upheld as a breeding record for that State. This explanation is here made in order that the facts in this case may be available to workers in Michigan ornithology. By the elimination of this record the eastern known limits of the breeding range of *Numenius americanus americanus* become restricted to southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois.—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *Washington, D. C.*

The Rough-legged Hawk (*Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis*) at Washington, D. C.—The Rough-legged Hawk is of sufficient rarity in the District of Columbia to warrant placing on record a specimen which came into my possession on January 1, 1918. The bird, wounded and unable to fly, was picked up by some boys in the open country north of Woodridge, close to the eastern line of the District. Previous records from this region are as follows:¹

1859 — one.

December 29, 1879 — one seen by H. W. Henshaw.

1880 (winter) — one.

December 23, 1882 — specimen in U. S. Nat. Mus.

March 17, 1888 — Sandy Spring, Maryland; specimen.²

March 30, 1888 — one seen by Chas. W. Richmond.

January 1, 1895 — one seen on Potomac flats by E. A. Preble.—

ARTHUR H. HOWELL, *Washington, D. C.*

Occurrence of Goshawks (*Astur a. atricapillus*) and Saw-whet Owl (*Cryptoglaux acadica*) in the Vicinity of Washington, D. C.—

It is interesting to note that the Goshawk in the extended winter migrations of 1916 and 1917 reached the vicinity of Washington, D. C. Mr. T. A. Davis secured a fine adult at the Bureau of Animal Industry farm near Beltsville, Maryland, December 20, 1917. It was captured in a trap set beside a large rooster it had killed.

Mr. Davis states that he shot two others of this species at the same locality September 1 and 2, 1916. The only previous record in this vicinity was of an adult female killed at Sandy Spring, Maryland, December 27, 1887.

A female Saw-whet Owl (*Cryptoglaux acadica*) taken in a grove of small pines at Sandy Spring, Maryland, November 30, 1916, was one of the northern species which drifted south in the autumn of 1916.—A. K. FISHER, *Washington, D. C.*

Large Flight of Great Horned Owls and Goshawks at Hadlyme, Connecticut.—Under date of December 29, Mr. Edward H. Forbush of Massachusetts wrote me that early in November, he had learned from Canada that probably because of the great dearth of rabbits in the north a great flight of Horned Owls and Goshawks was coming south.

¹ Cf. Cooke, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, XXI, 1908, p. 116.

² Fisher, Hawks and Owls of the U. S., Bull. 3, Div. Orn. & Mamm., 1893, p. 91.